खतरनाक नियोजनों में प्रतिषिद्ध किया गया है ।

(2) बाल नियोजन अधिनियम में जिसमें 14 वर्ष और 15 वर्ष से कम आयु के बालकों के रोजगार को कतिपय नियोजनो में प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, संशोधन किया गया है, ताकि इसके उपबन्धों के उल्लंघन के लिए और कड़ा दण्ड दिया जा सके ।

(3) बाल श्रमिकों की समस्याओं के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को परामर्श देने हेतु केन्द्रीय बाल श्रम सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है । इसके विचारार्थ विषयों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, यह बताया गया है कि बोर्ड (क) कामकाजी बालकों के कल्याण हेतु कल्याण उपायों तथा वैधानिक उपायों का सुझाव देगा और (ख) कामकाजी बालकों के लिए कल्याण उपायों की प्रगति की पुनरीक्षा करेगा । अनेक राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने बाल श्रम संबंधी ऐसे सलाहकार बोर्ड गठित किए हैं ।

(4) दो प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं को (i) उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर-भदोही क्षेत्र के गलीचा बुनने वाले बालकों और (ii) शिवाकासी मे और उसके आस-पास माचिस उद्योग में काम करने वाले बालकों के कल्याण की देखभाल करन और उन्हें संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिये, अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

(5) बाल श्रमिक संबंधी स्वेच्छिक संगठनों को कार्यवाही परियोजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है, जो बाल श्रमिकों के लिए पोषण आहार, उनके स्वास्थ्य, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित है ।

Subsidy on saris and dhotis

*134. SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state what is the subsidy borne by the Central Government on the cheap Saris and Dhotis provided by the Karnataka Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): The Central Government provides a subsidy at the rate of Rs. 2.00 per square metre for the production of janata cloth including sarees and dhotis. The subsidy is allowed to all States and Union Territories participating in janata cloth scheme, including Karnataka. During 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 188.90 lakhs was disbursed as subsidy to Karnataka.

NALCO Project

*135. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is a huge cost escalation in the public sector NALCO Project under construction;

(b) if so, what is the estimated rise in the cost of the Project as against the original estimate stating the reasons for the cost escalation;

(c) to what extent the construction of the project has been delayed stating the reasons for the delay in the completion of the project according to schedule; and

(d) to what extent NALCO's cost of production is estimated to rise by the time it goes into production and whether the Project would be economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) At the time of sanction, the total cost of NALCO Project was estimated at Rs. 1,242.4 crores at 1st quarter 1980 price level. Taking into consideration the actual escalation in prices, changes in scope, quantity variations and financing charges etc., the revised cost estimates are Rs. 2,468.14 crores.

As per the revised schedule, the Project is almost on time.

At the early 1980 price level, the cost of production of NALCO was estimated at about Rs. 11,046 per tonne of aluminium as against the weighted average sale price of Rs. 9,881 per tonne in India. At early 1985 price level, the cost of production of NALCO is estimated at Rs. 18,479 per tonne while the weighted average sale price is Rs. 18,455 per tonne, and NALCO is due to go into full production by 1988. As per present assessment the Prospect is expected to be economically viable.

Raid by Enforcement Directorate at the Premises of M/s. Bisleri (India) PVT. Ltd. and M/s Parle Exports (PVT.) Ltd, Bombay

*136. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate raided the premises of M/s Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd.; and M/s Parle Exports (Pvt.) Ltd. at Bombay and also the premises of its Directors during the year 1980;

(b) whether a large number of incriminating documents regarding evasion of income-tax have been seized during the raids: and

(c) if so, what are the details and outcome thereof.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Set-off in respect of duty in manufacture of transformers

*137. DR. C. SILVERA:
SHRI G. VARADARAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that set-off is given in respect of duty paid on electrical stamping and lamination used in the manufacture of motors and other electrical equipments;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for which set-off is not allowed in the manufacture of transformers which are vital for power development and rural electrification programme;

(c) what are the recommendations of the Directorate General of Trade and Development in this regard;

(d) whether some organisations and Members of Parliament have also made reperesentations in this regard; and

(e) if so, by when set-off is likely to be allowed in this case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Set off of excise duty paid on stampings and laminations is given in respect of electric motors and certain other electrical equipments. However, for reasons of revenue sacrifice involved this facility is not allowed in the case of transformers.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Technical Development has recommended that set off of excise duty on laminations used in transformers be allowed. Representations from some organisations and Members of Parliament have also been received in this regard.

(e) The question of allowing set-off of excise duty paid on excisable goods used for manufacture is being considered as a part of the long Term Fiscal Policy. A decision on allowing set-off of duty paid on stampings and laminations used in transformers will be taken in the light of that policy.